

* Time Constant * ثابت الزمن

$$\tau = RC$$

* $T_1 - T_4 = t_{in}$

تتمدد مع كل مرة

$$\rightarrow T_4 - T_3 = \Delta t$$

الفترة الزمنية للشحن

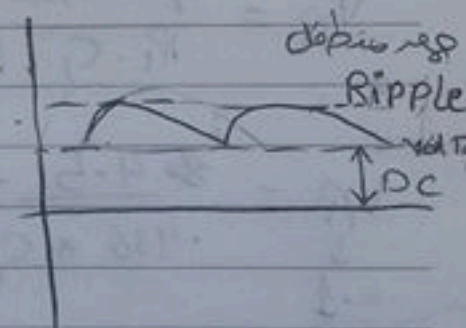
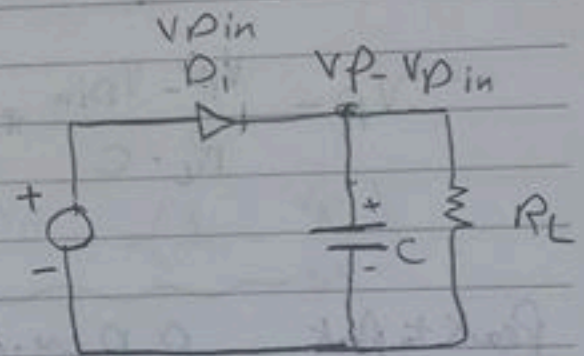
$$\rightarrow V_{out} = V_p - V_{Don}$$

$$V_{out} = (V_p - V_{Don}) e^{-t/RC}$$

$$\rightarrow \tau \ll RC$$

$$V_{out} = (V_p - V_{Don}) \left(1 - \frac{t}{RC}\right)$$

$$V_{out} = (V_p - V_{Don}) \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{RC}\right)$$



* بداية التفريغ عند T_3

$$V_{out} = (V_p - V_{pin}) - \frac{V_p - V_{pin}}{R_L C_1} \cdot t$$

$$\text{Ripple} = \frac{V_p - V_{in}}{R_L} \cdot \frac{t}{C}$$

$$T = t_{in} - \Delta t$$

($T_{24} - t_4$)

$$\rightarrow V_R = \frac{V_p - V_{pin}}{R_L} \cdot \frac{t_{in} - \Delta t}{C}$$

في Δt نلحقه

$$\rightarrow V_R = \frac{V_p - V_{pin}}{R_L} \cdot \frac{t_{in}}{C}$$

$$V_R = \frac{V_p - V_{pin}}{R_L \cdot C} \cdot \frac{1}{f_{in}}$$

$$t_{in} = \frac{1}{f_{in}}$$

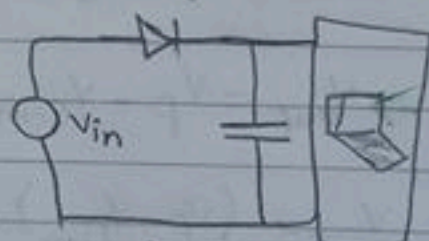
Peak to Peak $P.P = V_R$

60Hz / 110
التردد الجهد

$$V_R = \frac{V_p - V_{pin}}{R_L \cdot C_1 \cdot f_{in}}$$

$$V_R = \frac{4.5 - 0.8}{0.436 \times C_1 \times 60}$$

0.1



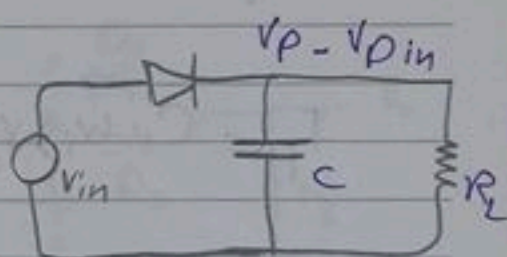
$$\Delta R \approx 0.1 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{pin} = 0.8$$

Peak Diode Current:

$$\Rightarrow V_p - V_{D_0} \quad \leftarrow \text{افتراق الجهد للتيار}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{at } V_p \gg V_{D_{in}}$$



$$\Rightarrow V_{in}(t_1) = V_p - V_{D_{in}}$$

$$V_p = V_{in} \sin(\omega t_1) \quad \leftarrow \text{قيمة الجهد في ذروة التيار}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{in}(t_1) = V_p \sin \omega t_1$$

$$\rightarrow \sin \omega_{in} t_1 = \frac{V_p - V_R}{V_p} = \left(1 - \frac{V_R}{V_p}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{out} = V_{in}(t)$$

$$\rightarrow V_{in}(t_1) \simeq V_{out} = V_p \sin(\omega t_{in})$$

$$\Rightarrow I_p = I_C + I_{R_C} = \frac{V_p}{R_L}$$

$$I_{D_1} = \left(C \frac{dv}{dt}\right) + \frac{V_p}{R_L}$$

$$\therefore I_p = C_1 \omega_{in} V_p \cos \omega_{in} t + \frac{V_p}{R_L}$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = (1 - \sin^2 \theta)^{1/2}$$

$$\cos \omega_{in} t_1 = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{V_R}{V_p}\right)^2}$$

$$\therefore I_p = C_1 w_{in} v_p \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1 - v_R}{v_p}\right)^2} + \frac{v_R}{R_L}$$

$$I_p = C_1 w_{in} v_p \sqrt{\frac{2v_R}{v_p} - \frac{v_R^2}{R_L^2}} + \frac{v_R}{R_L}$$

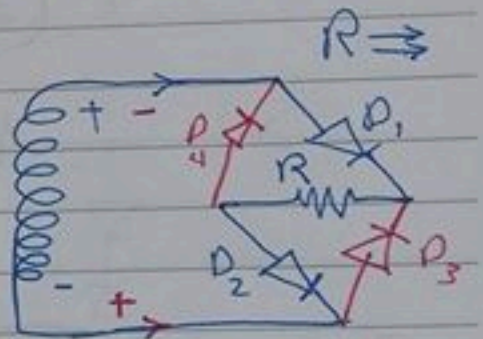
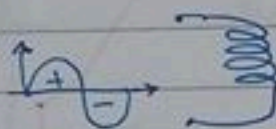
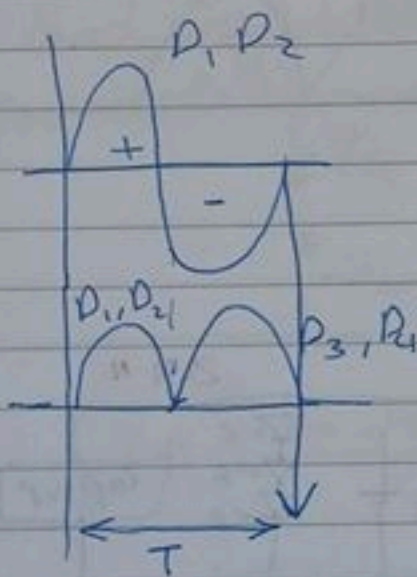
\swarrow
 zero and $=0$

$$I_p = C_1 w_{in} v_p \sqrt{\frac{2v_R}{v_p}} + \frac{v_R}{R_L}$$

$$I_p \approx \frac{V_p}{R_L} \left(R_L \omega_{in} \sqrt{\frac{2VR}{V_p} + 1} \right)$$

* Full wave Rectifier

(Bridge Rectifier)



at $\frac{1}{2}$ wave $\rightarrow V_R = \frac{V_p - 2V_{Din}}{R_L C f_{in}}$

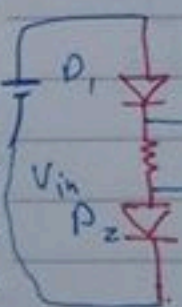
at $\frac{1}{2}$ wave V_R is less

at Full wave $\rightarrow V_R = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_p - 2V_{Din}}{R_L C f_{in}}$

\rightarrow at half wave V_R is less $2V_p$

at Full wave V_R is less V_p

at half wave V_R is less $2V_p$



$$V_{in} = V_o + V_{D1} + V_{D2} = V_o + 2V_D$$

$$V_o = V_{in} - 2V_D$$

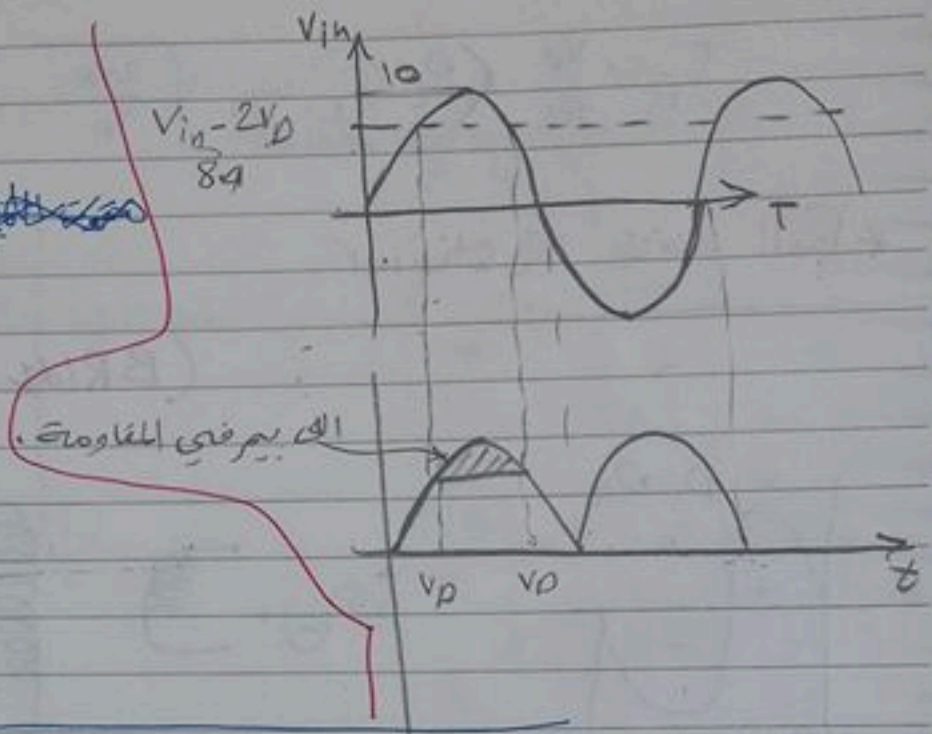
Reverse

Forward

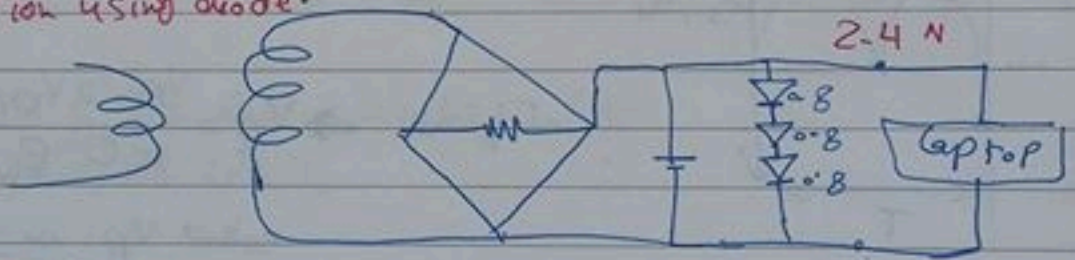
at half wave

$$V_o = V_{in}$$

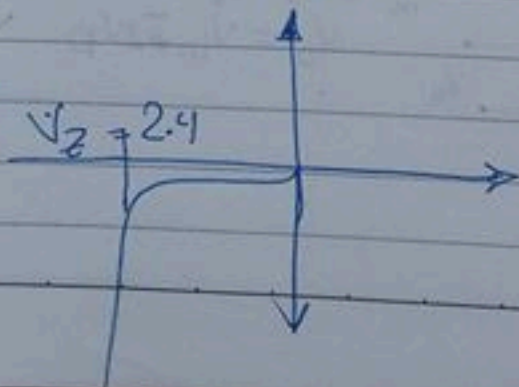
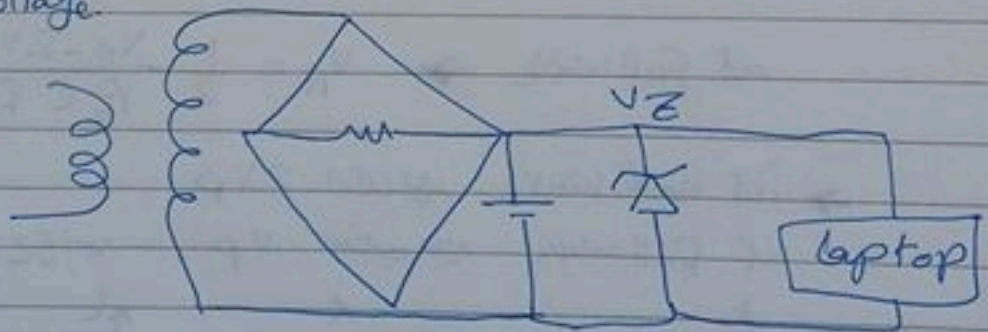
~~Line Voltage~~
Voltage Regulation

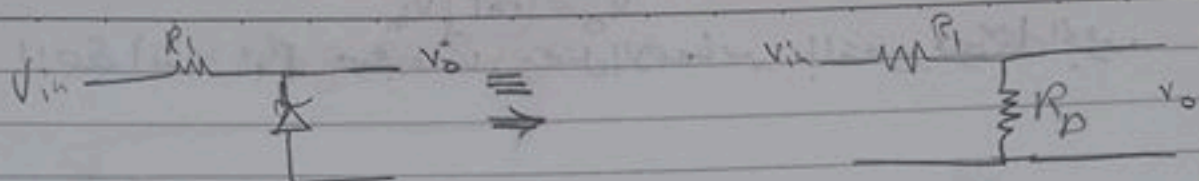


Regulation using diode.



→ Line Voltage

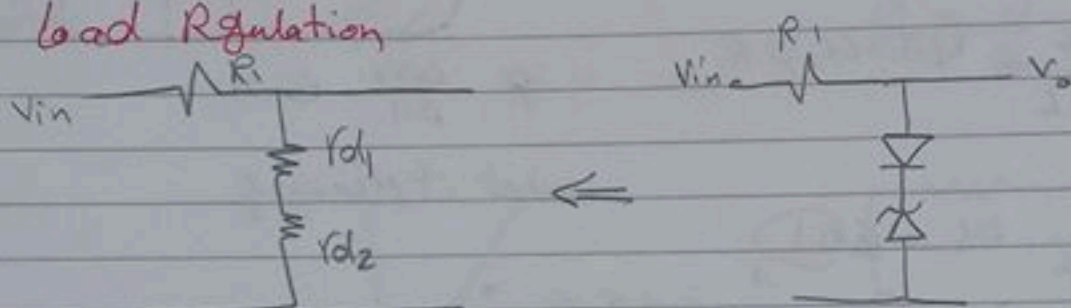




$$\frac{V_{in}}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{تقريباً}} V_o = V_{in} \left(\frac{R_D}{R_1 + R_D} \right) \quad \text{is line regulation}$$

$$\times 0.5$$

Load Regulation



$$I_{D1} = \frac{V_{in} - V_{D1on} - V_{D2}}{R_1 + 1k}$$

$$r_{D1} = \frac{V_{th}}{I_D} = \frac{26 mV}{I_{D1}}$$

x لو عندى التيار وعاليز أخرج إيه مقاومة الـ Diode
 26 mV V_{th}

Line Regulation

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{r_{D1} + r_{D2}}{R_1 + r_{D1} + r_{D2}} \rightarrow \text{if } \frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = 0.6$$

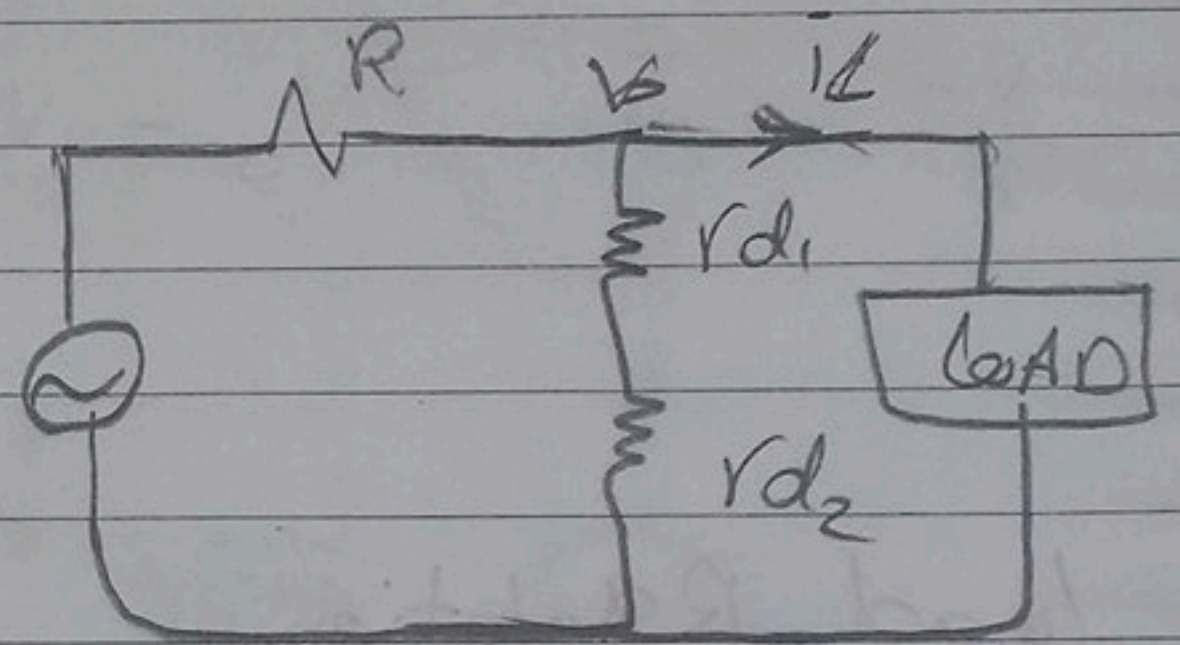
What it Meaning?

يعني $V_o = 0.6 V_{in}$ مثلاً لو الدخل الغير مستقر هافوت \therefore الخرج
 مستقر مقادير 6 فولت
 عاليز به قيمة \rightarrow ممكن صغرة على شارة تغزل التغير في الفولت.

$$V_o = \boxed{R_{at}} V_{in}$$

لا بد أن R_{at} يجب أن يكون ثابتاً، لا يتغير مع تغير V_{in} في حمل الجهد.

$$i_L = \frac{-V_{out}}{(r_{d1} + r_{d2}) // R_1}$$



$$\frac{\Delta V_o}{\Delta i_L} = (r_{d1} + r_{d2}) // R_1 = 6 \text{ } \Omega \text{ if } \frac{\Delta V_o}{\Delta i_L} = 6 \text{ } \Omega$$

what it Meaning

$$\Delta V_o = 6 \Delta i_L$$

هو الذي يستقر

if $\Delta i_L = 1 \text{ M.A}$ $\rightarrow \Delta V_o = 6 \times 1 \text{ M.A} = 6 \text{ M.V}$

Δi_L يتغير

غير يتغير مع حمل الجهد

Limiting Circuit

